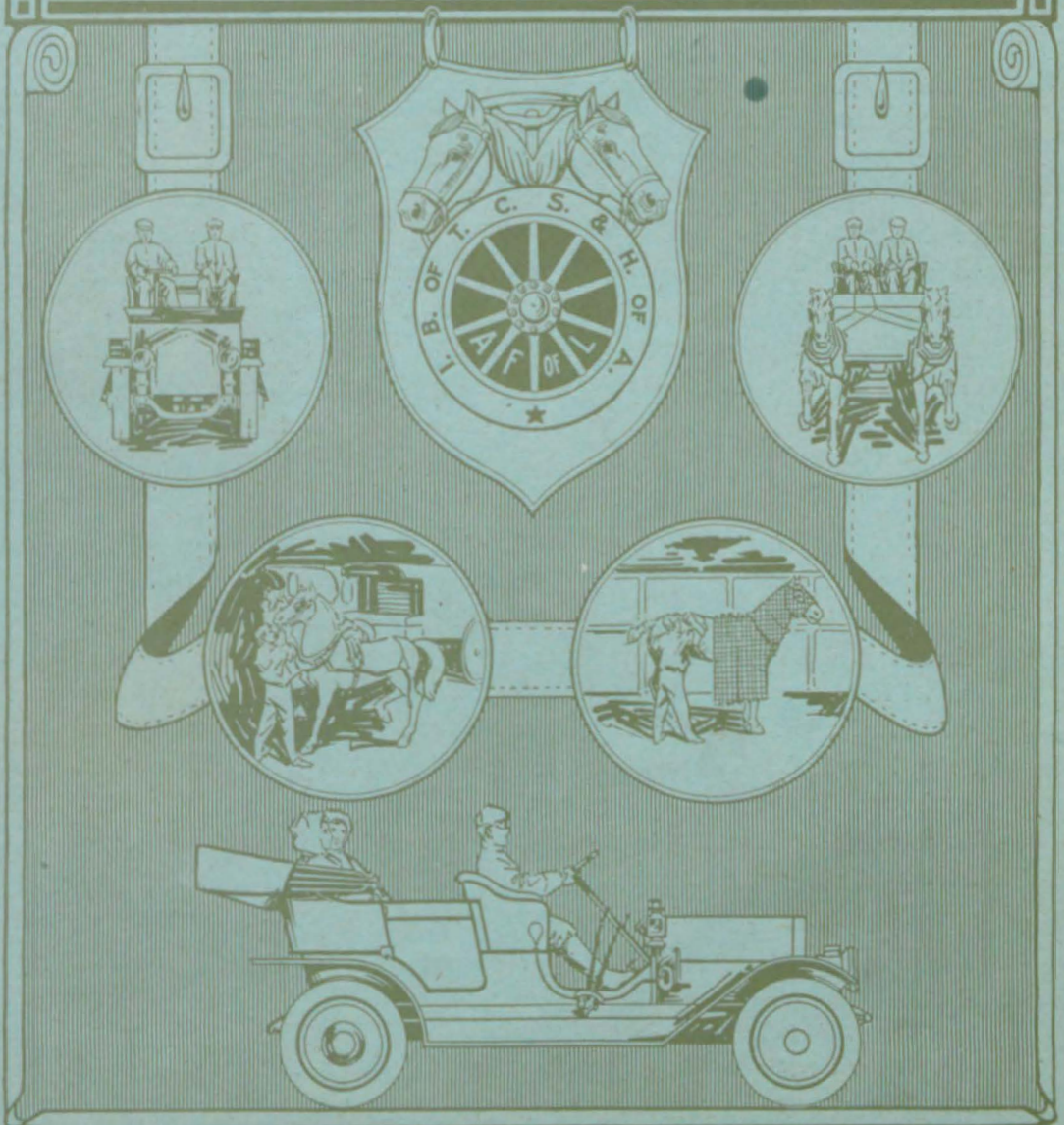


OCTOBER, 1918

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





While times are prosperous it would be well for you to pay your dues to your union for two or three months in advance. Remember, it is like putting money in the bank. When you have an extra dollar or two pay your dues in advance, then if you run short later on you will not have to meet this obligation. For every dollar you pay into the union you take out twenty. There is no better paying investment. Remember, also, that it takes money in the local treasury to make your organization substantial and enduring. We never know when we will need it.

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With so many labor missions now in England, France and Italy there ought not to be much misunderstanding over there as to the position of the American labor movement. It is well to have it understood, however, that none of the many men who are over there on those labor missions are having their expenses paid by the American Federation of Labor. The only members of the mission whose expenses are being paid on the trip are the two delegates to the British Trades Congress, who were elected by the American Federation of Labor convention—Mr. Bowen and Mr. Gompers. All of the other twelve or fourteen members are having their expenses paid from other sources. The other members of the commission were named by Mr. Gompers, and no other person, or the Executive Council, had anything to do with naming the delegates.

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Labor is doing a great deal of work in our country at this time. There is a shortage of labor. There was never a time in the history of the labor movement that it needed the guidance and attention of every one of its leaders as it does at the present time. Every officer of a labor union is needed. He must be on the job constantly. We may have an earthquake in our movement at any time. There are forces at work in Washington endeavoring to undermine the power of labor in every district in the country, so we must be on our guard watching, and how prominent men, heads of their international unions, can leave their own organizations to visit other countries is something the writer cannot understand. Much as we are anxious that they go to Europe and help over there, we are more than anxious that the conditions of labor be safeguarded and protected in our own country, and this necessitates the close attention of every leader and officer in the labor movement.



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## WAR FOOD PRICES

(By Harvey O'Higgins, Associate Chairman, Committee on Public Information.)



FIGURES compiled by the Food Administration show that the farmer, going to market this summer to sell his produce, got \$1.27 for every

dollar that he received last summer; and the housewife, going to market to buy her supplies, paid 87 cents for every dollar that she paid last summer.

The difference has been saved out of the profits of the middleman.

For instance, the price of flour in the spring of 1917 was \$16.75 a barrel wholesale in Minneapolis. This spring it was \$9.80 a barrel. The difference between the selling price of a farmer's wheat and the selling price of the flour that was made from that wheat was \$5.68 in May, 1917. In May, 1918, it was only 64 cents.

These reductions have been made despite the fact that we have taken out of the markets enough food to save our allies in Europe from famine. We have shipped 120,000,000 bushels of wheat instead of the 20,000,000 bushels that we thought would be our limit. We have exported 87,000,000 pounds of beef a month instead of only 2,000,000 pounds. And instead of only 50,000,000 pounds of pork a month we



have shipped as much as 308,000,000 pounds.

In a campaign to prevent profiteering and food wastage the Food Administration in ten months imposed some 815 penalties on wholesale and retail dealers, commission men, millers, canners, bakers, cold storage companies, brokers, grocers, restaurant men and so forth. About 150 companies and individuals have been ordered to abstain from business in licensed commodities either permanently or for stated periods. The others have been regulated by fines or minor penalties. In many more cases the desired result has been obtained by means of warnings. And besides this work of the Washington headquarters the Federal food administrators in their respective states have disposed of a vast number of cases on their own authority.

There is still profiteering going on, and against it the Government is making a broad campaign, but shortage of shipping has become one of the great causes of the high cost of living, and that difficulty can only be overcome by building ships.

The price of bananas has increased because half the banana boats have been taken as army transports. There is a huge crop of sugar in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, but there are not ships enough to move it. Ocean freight rates on rice and tea and tapioca from China, India and the Straits Settlements have become very high. On tea, for instance, the rate has risen from 1 cent to 5 cents a pound.

We used to import great quantities of hides from China, and we bring a tanning extract called quelbracho from South America. Ocean freight rates on hides have increased 500 per cent., and on quelbracho 600 per cent. Our farmers use nitrate of soda from Chili for fertilizer. The rate on it has in-

creased from \$5 to \$30 a ton. Equal increases have helped to raise the price of jute and hemp, rubber, tin and wool.

These are part of the inevitable hardships of war. The gradual defeat of the submarine campaign and the gradual suppression of profiteering are working together to reduce food prices. Both take time. But in both success seems assured.

#### —War Inventions—

When this war began Germany practically controlled the world's supply of potash. We have not only developed new potash fields in America; we have found a way to take potash from the flue dust of cement works. And we are now independent of the German potash supply for all time.

For years before the war Germany was buying up the world's supply of castor oil and storing it for use in lubricating airplane engines. We have now perfected a mineral oil that serves as well as castor oil in all but the very fast fighting planes.

We have discovered a way to make coal smokeless by extracting from it valuable by-products that have previously gone to waste.

We have similarly found a way to save half the oils, greases and animal fats that have been lost in use in the past.

We have recently produced a gas mask that can be worn for hours without discomfort even in a rapid advance.

We have introduced improvements in rifles and machine guns that give our soldiers weapons greatly superior to the enemy's.

New methods and appliances for fighting submarines have overcome the U-boat menace. New industrial methods in shipbuilding have speeded up our production beyond all expectation. Improvements in wireless communication have given



our troops a great advantage on the battlefield. Improvements in medical science have reduced our army's death rate from disease to one-tenth of the lowest rate established heretofore.

In short, the nations whose inventive genius supplied the Germans with all their modern engines of war have now so improved on those inventions that the Germans are fighting at an increasing disadvantage on land, on water and in the air. And civilization is proving its ability to defend itself from barbarism, even when the barbarian is armed with weapons which he has borrowed from less backward people.

### THE GREAT FOOD OFFENSIVE

The New York Times' correspondent cables from Paris a resolution voted by the French senators and deputies of the invaded districts, who thank Mr. Hoover for having made life possible in those regions since the beginning of the war and add that his aid has been an "important factor in the conservation of the French race in the invaded country in the continuance of the moral resistance of their unhappy compatriots and in the preservation of their faith in victory despite the enemy occupation." Meanwhile a Philadelphia newspaper paragrapher has noted that—

"Senator Reed of Missouri took up most of one afternoon in the Senate this week denouncing Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, sarcastically referring to him as 'Herbert the Good.'

"Since the general proposition of food control was up in the Senate last summer Senator Reed probably has taken up no less than a dozen afternoons denouncing Hoover. If the time of the Senate that has been consumed by Reed could be accurately measured in

terms of dollars and cents it probably would amount to enough to buy a destroyer for the navy."

Against the cheap but costly sarcasm of Senator Reed one may now set down in cool figures some of the recent achievements of Hoover and his co-worker, the American housekeeper. In the year 1917-18, thanks to Hoover and the housekeeper, we were able to ship our allies over 80,000,000 more bushels of grain than the same countries got from us the previous year—when we were not yet their ally. We were able to ship 844,600,000 more pounds of meats and fats. Despite the submarines, we shipped nearly 100,000,000 pounds of beef to the Allied nations in May, 1918. In a time of food shortage nearly everywhere we have won a notable victory for America and her allies, and Hoover was the field-and-farm marshal of this great food offensive against the Central Powers. One may weary of the overworked words "propaganda" and "morale," but it's true all the same that Hoover and the plucky, co-operative American housewife have put over the best piece of American propaganda and our best contribution to the morale of the great Alliance.—Collier's.

### IDEALISTS

"The American is at heart an idealist," says Winston Churchill. A kaiser may tell his dentist that the Americans have no other worship than that of the dollar, and even some of our own people suppose that we are more practical than idealistic. But the truth is, our history and development prove us to be at one and the same time the most practical and idealistic of peoples. We did not go to war at once when the Lusitania was sunk, although a great international idea was violated by that terrible deed. Ideas require time to develop, to



seize the imagination of the masses. If we were to fight, our people would fight only for an idea, and that idea must be one in consonance with American tradition and history. And as the scheme of Pan-Germanism became manifest and the treatment of Roumania and other nations subjugated by Germany called to mind the injustice of one people governing another without its consent and by force alone, it dawned upon the minds and hearts of the American people that the issue in Europe between the Allies and the Central Powers was becoming the old American issue for a government with the consent of its people, a logical extension of the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the traditional Monroe doctrine. America went to war to perpetuate the idea of self-government for every people in the world and to make every country safe from interference in its affairs by any nation whatsoever. It is that idea for which America is fighting, and she will sacrifice all her wealth and earthly possessions to establish it, and make the world safe for liberty and democracy among nations.—Labor Clarion.

### IT IS HERE TO STAY

In discussing collective bargaining, Reedy's Mirror says:

"Collective bargaining is here and it has come to stay. Only the trades powerful enough to enforce the principle of collective bargaining are getting the best wages. Trade unionism is getting what it demands. Unorganized workers are lagging behind in raise of pay. The worker cannot depend on generosity. He is given nothing. He gets what he can win; no more.

"The individual worker cannot do much to better himself. In combination with others he can do much. Therefore they organize.

They bring to bear against the employer coercion. It is their answer to the employers' utilization of the individual worker's necessities to coerce that worker into acceptance of the lowest wage consistent with subsistence. The employer appeals to 'natural law.' There 'ain't no such thing' in the situation, with the employer in control of the job. To correct that unnatural law trade unionism has come into existence and it will remain until there comes into action another method of making natural law natural."—Weekly Letter.

### GOVERNMENT UNTANGLES FREIGHT CAR BLOCKADE

Untangling a freight blockade of 180,000 loaded cars on eastern lines was the first work of the United States Railroad Administration, says Director-General of Railroads McAdoo in a report to the President on things accomplished in seven months of Government-controlled railroads. The report indicates that the Director-General believes he and his associates have brought order out of chaos at a most critical period of the nation's life and he rightfully proclaims this fact.

Other features of the report include surprising economies effected while efficiency has been developed to a high degree. This efficiency is indicated by the statement that the northerly trunk lines are used for through trains between the Chicago district and the East, thereby releasing the more southerly trunk lines to handle the traffic that originates in the Pittsburgh district, where "congestion of local and through freight in the past has created some of the most costly and exasperating blockades that have been known in the history of American railroads."

The Director-General says that as "no man can serve two masters,"



the presidents and other officers of the railroad companies were released and their places filled by officials directly responsible to the Director-General. This leaves the presidents free to protect the interests of stockholders and owners.

Under private control of the railroads 2,325 officers, drawing salaries of \$5,000 a year or over, were employed, with aggregate salaries of \$21,320,187. Under Government control 1,925 officials (a reduction of 400) are doing the same work, and the aggregate of their salaries is \$16,705,298—an annual saving of \$4,614,889. This includes the officers of the regional districts as well as the central administration in Washington, except the Director-General himself, who receives no salary.

Under private control salaries as high as \$100,000 a year were paid. Now the highest salaries are paid to the regional directors (of whom there are but seven), and these range from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year.

The expenses of law departments have been reduced about \$1,500,000 annually without impairing the efficiency.

Competition has been abandoned and the consolidation of ticket and freight offices has saved over \$16,000,000. Discontinuance of advertising has effected another saving of \$7,000,000.

Many unnecessary passenger trains have been eliminated. In the territory west of Chicago and the Mississippi river passenger trains traversing an aggregate of 21,000,000 miles a year have been done away with, and in the eastern district the saving approximates 26,500,000 miles annually. Other unnecessary trains are being annulled, the hauling of special trains and needless private cars has been discontinued and through travel is being directed to the natural routes. Now tickets are good on

any route that directly reaches the point desired.

The same policy is being applied as rapidly as possible in the consolidation of freight terminals, with a saving of switching costs that will permit of the more rapid loading and unloading of freight cars.

The Director-General shows that freight traffic from Los Angeles to Dallas and Fort Worth has been shortened over 500 miles because routing via the Southern Pacific railroad has been abandoned. Oil shipped from the Casper (Wyo.) fields to Montana and Washington points is routed 880 miles shorter, and a new route between Kansas City and Galveston has been developed; it is 289 miles shorter than the 1,121 miles previously traversed. These instances indicate what is being done to shorten hauls and make possible the more intensive employment of both rolling stock and equipment.

To further illustrate the terrific waste under private control, the Director-General says that during a period of about 60 days some 8,999 cars were re-routed in a certain western territory so as to effect a saving in the mileage traveled by each car of 195 miles, equal to a total of 1,754,805 car miles.

Freight cars and locomotives are being standardized. It is estimated that there were 2,023 different styles of freight cars and almost as many different descriptions of locomotives when the Government took charge. The lack of standardization increased the difficulties of repair when the cars were on "foreign" roads. Parts were not interchangeable and often had to be telegraphed for. The Railroad Administration has ordered 100,000 standard freight cars and 1,430 locomotives.

The Railroad Administration has established a fire protection section and carries its own insurance, in-



stead of giving the business to private insurance companies.

Wages have been advanced for all employes and the basic eight-hour day established. Women are paid the same as men where they do the same kind of work and no discrimination against negro employes is permitted.

Plans for the compensation of injured employes or the dependents of employes who may be killed are being considered. The Director-General also expresses the hope that "it may also be possible to arrange for the retirement of employes upon pension at a given age as well as to provide for their purchase of life, health and old-age insurance at reasonable rates."

The Director-General closes his report with this testimonial to his associates:

"Officials and employes have worked with such loyalty and zeal to accomplish what has already been done that it is a genuine pleasure to make acknowledgment of their splendid work. It is a constant satisfaction to be associated with them. You can rely upon their patriotic enthusiasm and alacrity in the work of winning the war, in which they, as well as the soldiers at the front, have enlisted with such laudable determination and patriotism."—News Letter.

### CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR IS DEFEATED

The conscription of labor amendment to the new draft law, proposed by Senator Thomas of Colorado, has been rejected by Congress, following a fight against this measure by organized labor.

The amendment would place in the army any striker who was unemployed five days. This would leave the workers powerless against every conscienceless employer.

The House rejected the amend-

ment by a two-to-one vote. In the Senate Mr. Cummins of Iowa succeeded in modifying the scheme by securing the adoption of an amendment which would permit strikers to retain their draft classification where they returned to work and agreed to abide by the decision of the National War Labor Board.

Because of these differences between the two branches of Congress the matter was referred to conferees. The House conferees refused to consider conscription of labor in any form and the Senate conferees accepted this position rather than delay the passage of the bill.

Labor's victory is more emphatic when it is recalled that one well-known congressman assured a trade union official that large employing interests "have been mousing around here for a month to secure a law of this kind."

"The Thomas amendment is unnecessary and its rejection will have a wholesome effect on the workers of our country who are so wholeheartedly engaged in this war for democracy," said A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison, who attacked the amendment before a congressional committee.

"It will be noticed," said the unionist, "that Senator Thomas suggested no remedy to check profiteering employers. They may exploit without stint, and if their employes strike they would be placed in the army, even though the manufacture of munitions is lessened. When his attention was called to this one-sided position Senator Thomas said the demand for workers would adjust matters. In other words, he would increase the turnover of labor—the constant shifting of employes—which the Department of Labor and other governmental agencies are attempting to minimize. In a recent speech Secretary of Labor Wilson said that the individualistic strike



—the turnover of labor—is causing a greater loss to the country than all the strikes and lockouts combined.

“Organized labor knows the need for continuous high-speed production in these times, and a bayonet behind every worker is not the solution where contrary conditions may exist.

“Senator McCumber of North Dakota, a defender of the Thomas conscription idea, made this acknowledgment in pleading for this amendment:

“The bad system that we have adopted has been mostly responsible for what slacking we have in all our productive industries today. This accursed proposition of ‘cost plus’ is at the bottom of all of the evil in the industrial world from which we are suffering today. It is not so much a question of strikes as it is the slacking that has been encouraged by every foreman, whose salary will be prolonged by reason of the delay in the work, and every contractor whose profits will be enlarged just to the extent that delays and slacking is encouraged.”

“Here we have a senator,” continued Secretary Morrison, “who wants labor conscripted and at the same time says that the greed of employers ‘is at the bottom of all evil in the industrial world.’

“Another point conscription-of-labor advocates would make is that the soldier is not permitted to strike, so why should the man in civilian life?

“It might be said that if a soldier were treated as some employers treat their employes, that army officer would be court-martialed on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.”—News Letter.

Associate with the noblest people you can find; read the best books; live with the mighty. But learn to be happy alone.

## OUR GALLANT YANKEE LADS

All hail, our gallant Yankee lads,  
Who are fighting o'er the sea;  
They fight for love and freedom's light,  
They fight to set men free.

All hail our flag, those glorious stars,  
That never knew defeat;  
Now they proudly fly in foreign lands,  
Our soldier boys to greet.

All hail, you dashing Yankee lads,  
So far away from home;  
The Stars and Stripes will lead you on,  
No matter where you roam.

Behold the noble sons of France  
Whom we march with, side by side;  
Behold the stars, our noble stars;  
Oh, theirs is love and pride.

God bless our gallant soldier boys,  
Tho' far away from home;  
Our glorious stars will lead them on,  
No matter where they roam.

God bless that battlefield in France  
Where our comrades brave do lie;  
God bless that field, though far away,  
Where our noblest youths did die.

TIM D. CALLAHAN,  
Packing House Teamster, Local 710.  
Chicago, Ill.

## THE TOILER

The back of the burdened toiler is bent  
from the weight of the load  
That he and his kind through the ages  
have borne on every road.

His not the lot of the dreamer or worker  
with brush or pen

Who bask in the favor of fortune or the  
smiles and cheers of men;

His not the place in the forum guiding  
the Ship of State,

Or near to the seats of the mighty where  
sit the proud and the great.

For him no stooping for favor, watching  
the crumbs as they fall,

Where the glitter of gold is brightest and  
flatterers come at the call.

But down in the haunts of the workers,  
in the mill, the shop and the mine,  
Where red-blooded men are sweating, not  
heeding the passing of time,

Where the measure of men is manhood  
and character counts in the scales,  
This is the crucible-pot of men, where  
brotherhood never fails.

So when you are thinking of progress  
make your estimate high

Of the humblest one of the toilers, who  
live but to work and to die.

Then cleanse your dust-covered con-  
science and give the worker his due,  
The world couldn't go on without him,  
but it might go on without you.

—Peter W. Collins.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**M**IGHT I once again endeavor to impress upon the minds of you, our membership, the necessity of keeping up the principles of Americanism at this particular period in the history of our country? Nature has endowed the American people with perhaps more special gifts than any other class or race that the world has ever produced. The gift of freedom and independence of thought, freedom of religious principles, freedom of political opinion and equality of all individuals who are honest. These principles cannot be found in such abundance in any other nation in the world. All of these principles and gifts have been fought for and have been purchased by the blood of those who preceded us. It behooves us at this particular time to guard and protect these principles and gifts, which are ours by right of birth and citizenship in our country. Every man and woman can do their share to this end. Those who are in the trenches are offering their lives to protect and guard those principles. Those who are at home can do almost equal work with those who are abroad. The soldiers and sailors have youth, vigor and strength. We who are out of that class have brains, common sense and understanding, which can be used almost to the same advantage as the gifts of the men who are shouldering the muskets. You know your duty—no man can tell you what you should do. You have been advised by your International officers and by your Government officials. If you refuse to do your share by carrying out this advice, then you are not doing anything to protect that freedom referred to above. Guard well against those who wish to detract from the fair name of our country. Watch carefully the thoughtless individual who has not sense enough to guard his tongue and who will not refrain from saying unpleasant things about the war, and above and beyond all, guard against anything that may tend towards crippling any industry. This is the greatest and most particular need of the hour. Labor is doing splendid work, but it can do better. The least mistake that labor makes is magnified a thousandfold. There are hordes of men in Washington at this time, enemies of labor, who are continually acquainting our Government with all the supposed wrong things that labor is doing. The National Government is the friend of the working man. It does not believe those statements, those rumors, those mutterings, but every time we do wrong the Government must take cognizance of the fact, and unless men of labor are careful, yes, exceptionally careful, they will force the Government to enact legislation, for the protection of the Government, that in time will be detrimental to the interest of the masses. From the standpoint of fair-dealing and loyalty to our Government, we must be patient, honest-thinking, law-abiding citizens. From a spirit of patriotism we must help those engaged in the fight to protect the freedom of our country. We must bear even wrongs, should such exist, in order that we may achieve that great victory which we are all looking forward to. Therefore, to you, our members, we appeal and ask that you set aside your own personal opinions, as much as possible; if they are contrary to the great principles for which we are struggling, and do everything in your power at your home and at your employment to aid America in winning this great



struggle, and prove that the masses are anxious and willing to make any and all sacrifices so that our boys abroad will very quickly be the victors in the fearful struggle in which we are engaged.

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It would not be good policy for us to go to press without saying a few words on the next Liberty Loan, and we will condense our words as much as possible. All that is necessary to say is that anyone who can possibly do so should purchase a bond. It is a good investment. It is safe, and in our judgment those bonds will be redeemed by our Government many years before they mature, although the Government extends the time of maturity over a great number of years in order to protect itself. America will control the money of the world after the war is over, and you will be doing your duty as a citizen by helping the Government, by helping the men who are in France who are offering up their lives to protect us here at home. Therefore, do your best. If you cannot purchase a bond, then you are not to blame, but it seems to us that there is no one who cannot do something in this great struggle. Our Government must rely upon us to do our share. All our unions are expected to take as many of these bonds as their funds will allow. Let it not be said that our unions are not doing their duty. We know that there are other big financial institutions that are trying to place most of this responsibility on the shoulders of the workers, but no matter what they are doing, you do your share, and the Government, in its wisdom, will take care of the other fellow.

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THE onward march of our victorious armies in France at this particular time is both encouraging and elevating. It is impossible to describe the feeling of discontent and disruption that must exist in the German army as a result of the buoyancy, energetic, manly fighting, displayed by the boys in the American army. The French and English have caught the feeling and the splendid spirit demonstrated by the American forces seems to have helped them to take new hope and courage. It seems to the writer that were it not for the fact that we are approaching the end of the fighting year we could settle this controversy very quickly. If it were the month of April instead of the month of October the war would come to an end in a very few months. There seems to be no question now, even in the minds of the Germans, that there is going to be no other ending except one particular ending, and that is absolute surrender of the kaiser's army. Germany does not expect any victory now, and all that Germany is looking for is a soft place to lay down. Germany realizes the longer the war lasts the more they are going to be punished. They are like the prize-fighter who, though worn out, is still staving off complete defeat, until finally he totters in a heap on the inside of the ring, unable to lift a hand or raise his head. This will be the result of the great fighting by the American army, but in view of the fact that it is close to the end of the year and winter is coming, Germany will have time to reinforce her fortifications, reconstruct her intrenchments and make preparations for another contest next spring and summer. But our guns will level down their fortifications and the greatest battles of the war will be fought next year. The war cannot possibly end before some time in the fall of 1919, but the consensus of opinion in Washington and other places is that this war will



end next year. We may be disappointed, as we can never tell what may happen, but this is the general opinion of those who seem to know, although they are not backing up the statement or giving it much publicity. Therefore, you must be prepared to go through the struggle again next year. We now have two million men in France and we will have another million men over there by the first day of May and another million under training in this country. We will have one million coming of age each year who will be fit to fight. We have guns innumerable. We are building railroads, rehabilitating towns and villages and bringing back life in the devastated regions in France which the Germans burned and destroyed. Not only are we fighting, but we are rebuilding that portion of the world. The great work that our nation is doing in this struggle will take years and years to explain to the world. Our people at home do not have any realization of the immense amount of work that our boys are doing over there and they are being paid \$1 a day, yet we have men in this country—so-called trade unionists—who want to drop the hat at the wink of an eye and close down one industry after another because of some slight misunderstanding, or because they want \$4 a day, without giving the employers a chance to talk the matter over. Slacker is too mild an expression for such an individual. Traitor is the proper word, and any person or union that takes the law in their own hands, thereby denying the proper authorities a chance to arbitrate or conciliate, are traitors to our country; to my son and your son, to my brother and your brother, who are over in France fighting amidst carnage and destruction, at \$1 a day, with perhaps no place to sleep, in order that the world may go on in peace and prosperity in the years to come.

I recently visited a union in a certain district in our country, and this union had secured more than one increase in wages within the last year. I have worked at the craft and I know what it is to do a day's work. I know the hardship that a man working at our craft endures. I will not mention the fact that I worked for \$10 a week, as those days were different, but I do say this, that there are men today who are obtaining wages that were unthought of and undreamed of four or five years ago. In this particular city those fellows who could not go into military service, who were exempt or placed in deferred classes, because they were married when fifteen years of age, had the presumption to stand up in their meeting and tell the local officers that they believed they were not doing their duty when they did not go out and get another advance in wages of \$5 a week. I would not be surprised if the Government legislated some of those organizations out of existence. This class of men are helping to destroy our unions because they are bringing down coals of fire on the head of every honest trade unionist. You might say it is all well enough for the President to say that those men are not true to American principles; that they are doing the work; things are entirely different now from what they were, and the President does not understand the situation. This is the merest, rottenest kind of an excuse. The General President believes that men are entitled to an honest return for their labor; that they can get honest returns; that they will get a square deal, but the General President also believes that the employer is entitled to due consideration and a square deal, and above all, the public, our country, our Government, our boys in France, are entitled to much more consideration than the individual here at home living in safety. The time will come when those same men who want to down the boss without giving him a chance will eat up their words and will find themselves on the



outside. The labor market will again be overcrowded, as it was before the war. The returning myriads will revolutionize this country when they get back. If we keep on setting aside all laws of justice we will force our Government to do things in the labor movement that our Government does not want to do. I advise you, therefore, our members, our brothers, to be careful and not do anything that is not honest, sincere and patriotic in this great crisis. You have done splendidly up to this time. Keep up the good work. Do not do anything that will injure your union now or after the war. If you will not do this we are bound to lose what we have gained, especially for our organization. Remember now that there is not any trade union movement that amounts to anything in any part of the world today with the exception of the trade union movement in this country. The movement in Germany is shattered to pieces. There are no unions, and everyone has to bow down to military authority. There is practically no wages paid in real money to German working men and women. There is no trade union movement in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Spain or Portugal. The only country outside of our own that has any semblance of a union is England, and the workers there are practically under government conscription, as the government can take the workers in any part of England and place them at work in another part of the country, taking them from their homes. The government controls all the working men in England and discipline is somewhat shattered within organizations, and what the English labor movement will be after the war is over is something that we cannot tell. Ours is the only real, bona fide labor movement in the world today, and from out our shores to other countries will have to go the doctrine of trade unionism to help bring back that splendid organization of workers which has done more towards the advancement of civilization than any other institution that the world ever produced.

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I visited the convention of the Mule Spinners' International Union recently held in Massachusetts, and it was a pleasure to talk to those men. A controversy exists between this union and the textile workers at the present time which may mean the separation of that international union from the American Federation of Labor. I was asked by Secretary Morrison to attend this convention and endeavor to impress upon the minds of those men the necessity of their organization remaining within the fold of the American Federation of Labor. I did this in as strong a manner as possible, but whether my efforts were in vain remains now to be seen. The mule spinners are one of the oldest international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and it would be too bad to lose their affiliation. However, as conditions appear today there seems to be very little hope for them to remain within the fold of the American Federation of Labor, although many of the delegates expressed themselves as being bitterly opposed to any action that might place them outside the great labor movement, because they realize that there is not much hope for an organization outside of that institution.

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While attending the convention of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor in Boston the other day I was much impressed with the earnestness and seriousness of the delegates in attendance. Without exaggeration it is safe to say it is one of the most representative bodies



of its kind in the country; with more than four hundred delegates, most of them prominent leaders of their international unions. It was educational and uplifting to attend the sessions of the convention and listen to the deliberations of those old-time warriors in the movement on the many important questions that confronted the convention. I am proud to say that one of our members, Brother Nealy of Local Union No. 42, of Lynn, Mass., was elected president of the State Federation over John Stevens, of the Soft Stone Cutters' Union, by a large majority after a spirited contest. From what I know of Brother Nealy he will make one of the best presidents that the State Branch has ever had. He is energetic, observing, fearless, and the progress he has made in his union bespeaks a future for him in the labor movement, to which we look forward with hope and confidence.

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With Brother Michael O'Donnell, president of the Central Labor Union of Boston; Brother William Nealy, president of the Massachusetts State Branch, and Brother Harry Jennings, business agent of the central body in Boston, we think that the teamsters and chauffeurs have come into their own in that old-time State, where trade unionism is a principle and a doctrine thoroughly understood by the working men and women of Massachusetts. What we have done in Massachusetts we can do in other places, and by our ability, earnestness and honesty we can prove that we are capable of being leaders not only in our own particular trade, but in the great labor movement. We are bringing about wonderful results for our organization by being affiliated with those organizations, by demonstrating that we are there to help ourselves and all others. I advise, therefore, that any and all local unions that are not affiliated with central bodies and state branches affiliate immediately. Wherever we have done so we have been pointed out as an honest, able organization, willing to help all comers. The teamster in San Francisco, Chicago, Boston and New York is pointed out as being the real, live, active trade unionist who is willing to go the limit for the cause in which he is engaged. In other states and territories the same feeling can be established. We have only to look at Cincinnati and St. Louis today to realize that our membership are doing things of vast importance to themselves by their affiliation with other trade unions, when a few years ago we were an unknown quantity in the above mentioned cities and states. Therefore, join the ranks of organized labor. The more affiliations you have with organized labor bodies the better it will be for your union and for yourself. The small tax you pay into an institution of that kind amounts to nothing when compared to the returns you obtain as a result of your affiliation.

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THE General President was recently called into conference by Mr. Clabaugh, superintendent of the Department of Justice in Chicago, and asked to know why it was not possible to bring about a reconciliation between the Chicago Teamsters' Union (independent) and our International organization. The General President expressed himself as being absolutely in favor of a reconciliation, and said that, due to the fact that our country was involved in a struggle in which the freedom of the world was at stake, we were willing to sacrifice our personal feelings, if any existed, and do everything in our power to bring about a reconciliation between our organization and the Chicago organization, as



Chicago is the only city in the country where an independent organization of teamsters exists. Therefore, after consulting with my colleagues, Secretary Hughes, Vice-President Casey, Vice-President Golden and William Neer, president of the Chicago Joint Council, we submitted the following proposition to Mr. Clabaugh as a basis upon which all outside organizations in Chicago could return to the International Union:

Chicago, Ill., August, 1918.

Answering the call of the Department of Justice, sent to us by Mr. Clabaugh, he stating that our National Government in Washington had instructed him to use every means in his power to bring about one organization of the men employed in operating teams and automobiles in the city of Chicago. He has given his reasons for his desire to accomplish the task, and he undoubtedly will leave nothing undone to bring about the end desired. The National Government understands the seriousness that might arise should any misunderstanding of a serious nature take place in the industry in which we are engaged.

To prevent any possibility in the future of any stoppage of work caused by jurisdiction misunderstandings our Government realizes the importance of the establishment of one organization of our craft. The representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are here in answer to the call of our Government, and we are here to co-operate with our Government in bringing about the desired results.

It is needless to dwell on what has happened in the past. The opening up of wounds in the shape of grievances will not tend to bring us closer together. It is our duty to forget ourselves, our personal ambitions or animosities, in this fearful hour in which our country is engaged in a deathly conflict which endangers the freedom of the entire world. It ill behooves any of us, no matter what we might think, to stand in the way of an honest, honorable settlement of this affair, when we have only to look at the daily papers and read the accounts of the flower of our nation spilling its blood on the hillsides of France, sacrificing everything that is dear to them. We here at home are in the smallest sense of the word criminals against our own country unless we do everything within our power, individually and collectively, to help our country in the conflict in which we are engaged. Understanding this situation, we, as men, are bound to do our share in helping in this great work, and as officers of our respective unions, elected to guide and direct the men who have elected us to office, we are duty bound to give them the best there is in us, and there are none of us that will dispute the fact that there should be but one organization of the men engaged at our industry in the city of Chicago, the same as obtains in every other city and State in the nation. The representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, desirous of obeying the call of our National Government, are here prepared to make the following statement:

As is well known by the representatives of the organization outside of the International, the General Executive Board has been given power to settle this question. It is also well known that there are certain men holding membership in the outside organization, known as the Chicago Teamsters, who have been expelled by conventions of the International organization.

We propose to recommend and carry into effect, that all local unions outside of the International Union and the American Federation of Labor, will be placed in good standing on the books of the International



Union on the payment of one month's per capita tax. We further propose and will recommend and carry into effect, that all those who have been expelled by the International conventions be reinstated in membership in our International Union; that animosities and discriminations will be set aside; that there shall be no feeling whatever manifested, and that we shall protect the interests of all those outside unions when they return, the same as if they had never left the International organization.

We also want it distinctly understood that upon the return of any of the outside unions they must comply with the laws of our International Union and the American Federation of Labor, the same as all other regularly affiliated organizations.

We will guarantee to recommend the adoption of the foregoing statement to our General Executive Board as early as possible. We believe that we have sufficient influence with our Executive Board members to convince them that the adoption of this agreement, which brings together all of our people in the city of Chicago, is for the best interests of the American labor movement.

We trust that each individual representing their respective organizations will do their best, if this proposition is adopted and agreed to, to put the subject-matter into practice. The representatives of the International Union will leave nothing undone to carry out their share of this contract. We pledge ourselves, as men, to live honestly by every statement made in the foregoing document. We expect the other side to do likewise. We are confident that nothing but good results can obtain if the spirit of this agreement is carried out to the letter.

DANIEL J. TOBIN, General President.

Those of you who have been in the organization a few years will remember that one of our conventions, some years ago, expelled certain members in Chicago. This was the bone of contention, but our last convention held in San Francisco gave the General Executive Board full power to bring about a settlement of this controversy. We want you to read carefully the proposition we made and see if, in your judgment, we have not done everything in our power, within the bounds of decency and reason, to eliminate all differences and bring about one splendid union of all the teamsters in this country. In union there is strength. In division there is absolute failure. The Chicago Teamsters and Chauffeurs are the only ones that will lose by being divided.

This proposition was made to them in August, but as yet we have heard nothing from them as to whether or not our proposition has been accepted, although almost thirty days have expired. The conference was called by the Department of Justice in the interest of the Government. We have answered the call, and if no agreement is reached in this case the blame is not on our shoulders, and we want our people throughout the country to know this. We are numerically and financially stronger than we ever were before, so we have no reason to fear the future, but we can never get so strong that we will not need further strength. We believed that if we were fighting shoulder to shoulder in Chicago after this great struggle we would be in a better position to resist any unjust inroads made upon us. We trust that wisdom and honesty will guide the deliberations of the other side to the end that a reconciliation will take place.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The members of Local Union No. 251 went to work yesterday morning pending arbitration. The local appointed a member and the ice companies chose the head of one of the companies, and they selected a third disinterested party, so everything looks favorable to us. I will let you know the results just as soon as a decision is reached. We were out eleven days, and not a man deserted our ranks, which is a record for such a scab town as this has been. Will give you some news for the Journal in my next letter.

Yours fraternally,  
DAVE NORBIE,  
Secretary Local No. 251.

## CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a few lines to let you know how Local No. 735 is getting along. You will remember how near we came to losing our charter in June when our local went on strike for a five-dollar-a-week increase in wages, and our contract did not expire until June 15, 1919. I am sorry to say at that time we were represented by a man who made some of the boys believe he was a god and could bulldoze the firms for whom we were working for anything, so the boys all voted to quit their jobs and tied up all the firms. The outcome was that four firms gave us the \$5 increase for two weeks and then the firms that went out of business started up again and all the boys they employed went back to work again under the old contract and wrote you that they were

the only ones in our local that were right, because they were working under our old wage scale. The four firms that gave us the \$5 increase could not compete with the firms paying their men \$5 less, but they came to us like men and told us they would give us \$2.50. The firms that for a time went out of business gave their men \$2.50 increase, but it caused hard feelings in our local to think those men went back to work under the old wage scale, and we found out that we were sold out when this agreement was signed. Well, our business agent resigned and we selected another, and, thank God, since we did we are getting along at our meetings without fighting each other. At our meeting held September 7th we brought up the matter of securing more wages, as the necessities of life were increasing and the wages paid other crafts was more than we were getting, so we thought we would ask the firms, in a manly way, to give us a little more, and the outcome was they gave us \$2.50 more, making \$5 a week more than our contract calls for. Our scale now for helpers is \$26, conductors \$28 and chauffeurs \$30 for six days a week. A small part of our local gets three holidays with pay that they did not have before.

I am sorry we went on record as breaking our agreement in June. I don't blame the rank and file of our organization for breaking the agreement, and I do not believe it would have happened had they been attending the meetings and knew what was going on and demanded that business be done in an honorable way. If things had been handled right I believe we could



have gotten the \$5 a week increase in June and not have this black mark against our local. I trust it will be a warning to our members not to trust a man too much and let him have everything his own way. I am glad to state since we organized, in June, 1902, we never before got ourselves in bad until our trouble in June, but we will now endeavor to show the firms we are working for that we mean to do what is right.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN MULCONREY,  
Sec'y-Treas. L. U. No. 735.

### UNITY OF ORGANIZATION

The federated labor movement has made it possible for the workers to gain achievements in the past. During the time of the war and in the reconstruction that shall follow the war the whole country, and particularly the working people, will be facing stupendous problems and very difficult situations. It will require the combined wisdom and collective action of all to so direct affairs during these critical periods that the best policies and ideals shall prevail. It is a good omen that we are beginning the period with greater unity of organization and the hope of united effort for the future work. Although cordial relationships and co-operation have long existed between the organizations affiliated to the A. F. of L. and those not affiliated, yet that relationship did not have the same influence and power that would result from official connections.

The American workers, thus fortified, could face the future with increased courage and confidence that the problems of the future will be utilized as opportunities to plan for more constructive policies and achievements.

Now is the time when there ought to be complete organization and federation of all the workers

and of all the organizations of workers. It is the moral duty of every wage-earner to become part of the union of his or her trade or calling. Every union should be part of its national or international union. Every local should be connected with the local central bodies and with its state federation and all of the organized bodies of workers of every trade, calling or vocation should be in full affiliation with the family of trade unions of America under the banner of the A. F. of L. The complete organization of the workers, the fullest federation of all organized wage-earners to secure the amplest opportunity of franchise, of protection and the promotion of their rights and interests in this workaday world. And while maintaining and advancing the standards of life and work, give whole-souled and constructive service to our republic engaged with her allies in the most momentous struggle in the history of the world.—Gompers.

It is not from the few conspicuous deeds of life that the blessings chiefly come which make the world better, sweeter, happier, but from the countless lowly ministries of the everyday, the faithfulnesses that fill the long years.—Miller.

The union label enlists the unions, their members and friends in the combined interests of the fair employer and his employees.

Consistency is a jewel which the trade unionist may, and indeed should, display as conspicuously as possible.

America's 35,000-ton cruisers, 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world, their speed equaling the fastest destroyers.

"Be workmen still to workmen true,  
Amongst ourselves united,  
For never but by workmen's hands  
Can workmen's wrongs be righted."



The International Union will purchase \$25,000 worth of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds. We purchased \$25,000 worth of the last bonds, which will make a total of \$50,000 worth of bonds which we have purchased.

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Strange as it may seem, we are still climbing upward. Numerically and financially we are better off than we ever were before. All this has been accomplished by your assistance and co-operation and the perfect confidence you have reposed in your International officers. Our last quarterly report, issued September 1st, shows a balance in our treasury of \$385,248.73.

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Now, above all other times, you should attend the meetings of your local union and lend your advice and counsel towards establishing a policy that will guide your organization now and in the future. Remember that there are dark days coming to each and every individual living in our country. Remember there can be slackers in the union as well as in public life. Remember that unless you are doing your share of the work to help your union you are a union slacker. A slacker is one who sneaks into a corner and hides there and allows some one else to do his share of the work that must be done. Are you one of this kind in reference to your duties as a union man?

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I have a letter on my desk from Auditor Briggs, in which he says that the packing house teamsters of Kansas City are not getting a square deal from the packers, and that the butcher workmen are trying to infringe on our jurisdiction. Well, Brother Briggs, we will take care of this in a proper way and at the proper time, and will let the butcher workmen understand that the International Union allows no one to interfere with our just rights, and to the packers we have only to say, they are digging their own graves by practicing injustice towards their employes. Perhaps before many months the Government will be operating the packing houses, the same as they are now operating the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines. Beware, Mr. Packer! A change has taken place in our country in recent months that speaks for justice for the working man and destruction for the tyrant.



*Official Magazine*  
*of the*  
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*of Teamsters, Chauffeurs*  
*Stablemen and Helpers*  
*of America*

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